

MT. STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. III.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6 1892.

NO. 19

DEMOCRATS.

Stand By Your Colors—Rewards
Are Due Your Army.

That Has Fought Your Battles
and Has Help Win Victories.

It is the Duty of Every Demo-
crat, Whether an Official or
Private, to Stand By
the Press.

The Promulgator and Defender
of Democratic Prin-
ciples.

We do not wish to be understood as complaining of a lack of patronage of our political friends; they are doing nobly. We feel that it is the duty of every Democrat in this county, in this Circuit Court district, in this Congressional district, in this Appellate district, to subscribe for the Democratic papers within these several Districts, pay their subscriptions in advance, and thereby hold up their hands. We have just emerged from a hotly contested political struggle, and we do not think it presumption when we say the efforts of the Democratic press, especially in the race for Judge of the Court of Appeals, saved the Democratic party from defeat. If we have done this, if we have given our time, our talents, and our money, to the dissemination of our doctrines, and have won, to whom can we go for support save to those of like faith? We believe Democratic place too high an estimate and are too much in love with our county-saving doctrines to be misled by soft smiles, and by sweet-tongued sentences, as are in order to a political foe who bid for your patronage in order to fatten and equip for another struggle.

There are many reasons why Democrats should patronize their journals; they are of the same blood, color and faith—and without this support success would be utterly impossible. Just here we are reminded of an argument on this very subject by one of our political friends, "A Republican journalist solicits the Democratic patronage, and because the journalist is clever and a smooth talker, he gets a few months' roll by an election is to be held. The Democrats have placed their gold in Republican's pockets and have made them fat. The Democrats have their nominee, the Republicans theirs. Does the Democrat who has contributed to Republican success draw help at this juncture from his smooth adversary? No, verily He has placed a club in the hands of the enemy to be used as a missile of destruction. They have no kind word for you; they will trump up detrimental charges against your candidates, and if it is not good for their business to publish them, they find their way into a journal of like faith and order, though it be a hundred miles away. And as to their suffrage, a vote for a Republican negro is just as able to vote for a Democratic white man, even if there be no politics in the position sought. And yet they have the audacity to ask a share in Democratic patronage, and we regret to say many good Democrats who love their party allow themselves imposed upon for fear of retaliation."

The Democratic press of Mt. Sterling have the circulation; they cover the entire field, so far as this territory is concerned, and the duty of every Democrat to place his patronage that it will not rebound and better down his own interests, smiting him in an unexpected moment.

What we have said applies to Republican journals everywhere, just the same as at home. We do not claim that Democrats should boycott Republican journals, but we do mean that their first duty is to their own journalists. After this has been complied with, if advertising with the Republican paper is a remunerative investment, all right; but their first duty is to those papers which are in sympathy with Democratic principles. Republicans have adopted this notion, and they are right. Democrats should do the very same thing.

JUDGE PETERS' REMINISCENCES.

The brick work on my father's new house having been completed, and thinking it was time I should enter upon my studies to prepare for the profession for which he designed me I was started in the fall of 1819 to Buck Pond Academy, a most excellent school, located on Dr. Lewis Marshall's farm within 1½ miles of my father's house, conducted by Dr. Marshall as principal, Mr. Wm. Thompson and Mr. Matthews as professors of Latin and mathematics. There I took my first lessons in the languages and mathematics. Dr. Marshall, was the younger brother of Judge John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for thirty-five years, and until his death in 1835. Dr. Marshall was a profound scholar, having been thoroughly educated in Virginia. He went to Scotland, and having studied medicine he graduated in the Medical School of Edinburgh. He returned to Virginia, and married an early day with his father, Col. Thos. Marshall, to Kentucky, settling on a fine farm in Woodford county which his father gave him, and commenced the practice of medicine, which he prosecuted with success. When he began to feel the weight of years and his practice extended over a not thickly settled country with very bad roads, (there were no turnpikes) the labor was too great, and he gave up his practice and established Buck Pond Academy, the name by which his residence was called. The school soon became very popular, and proved one of the best in the State, turning out some very brilliant men of their day. I may name Hon. Thos. F. Marshall, his brother, William Marshall, who married a sister of General Robert E. Lee, and who was a Presbyterian preacher having charge of one of the largest congregations in the city of Baltimore for number of years, and until the death of his wife, when being quite old, he went to live with his only child, a son, living in California, and I suppose is now dead; Rev. Lewis W. Green, a distinguished orator and scholar, once President of Transylvania University and of Centre College; Rev. John A. McClung, a lawyer in the beginning of his career afterwards becoming a Presbyterian preacher, and as an orator, was the peer of his cousin, Thomas F. Marshall; General Humphrey Marshall; Judge Wm. Kincaid, a Circuit Judge of Kentucky for a number of years, (and the judicial robe never fell on a purer man); his brother, Mr. G. B. Kincaid, Secretary of State to Gov. Owensley, of Kentucky, and for many years Commonwealth's Attorney for the Lexington district; And I must not omit the boy, Gwin Page, who acquired a good education at Buck Pond, and grew to be a man of distinction in Kentucky, before he left the State. He was descended from the distinguished family of Pages of Virginia. His father died when he was but a child, and his mother at an early period removed to Kentucky with her two orphan children, a son and a daughter, and settled in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, with a comfortable estate. Gwin Page was sent to Buck Pond to school, and boarded at my father's. He and I became warm friends, and continued so until he left the State. He was a very bright boy and learned rapidly. We were in the same class, but he learned faster than I did. Being conscious of that fact, I often flattered myself that I, being at home, was often called off to some domestic duty, and it may have been that some jealousy then contributed to that conclusion; but now, as long ago, I am satisfied that his capacity was superior to mine. After finishing his Academic course he studied law. When he obtained his license, he located in Louisville, and was very soon doing a good business. He rose rapidly in the estimation of the people, and was elected four times to the House of Representatives, the last time being made Speaker of the House. His mother having died soon after his return from the Legislature, he and his sister both unmarried, removed to California, where he made a large fortune. They both must be dead, as I have

not heard from them since long years ago. "But the old school house is ruined now," its principal and professors sleep beneath the sod, and few are left who knew them, and none to tell where the old house stood.

After remaining at the Academy all the fall of 1822, I entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, and was put in the Sophomore class, the second below the graduating class. At that time Dr. Horace Holly was the President, with an able corps of professors, and all the chairs filled. Dr. Holly was a fine-looking man of great learning, a very accomplished orator, with elegant manners and pleasing address, popular with the people generally, but especially with the citizens of Lexington and the students in attendance, of whom there were three hundred in the Academic department, including the preparatory school, over three hundred in the Medical College and fifty or more in the Law School. The professors in all the colleges were very able men, and the number of students in attendance was greater at that session than it had been before or ever was after Dr. Holly left. The number of students before and after he left we will try to show, also what the University did under other Presidents.

The city had never been so prosperous as it was during Dr. Holly's administration. The merchants had a market for their goods, boarding houses had a supply of boarders, meats, vegetables and table supplies met a ready market at good prices, and there was a great demand for real estate in the city on liberal terms. Following all these benefits, the result of Dr. Holly's successful management of the University, there were great prejudices existing among certain religious denominations against him, and the reasons assigned for it was that his religious tenets were unsound. Sectarian animosity against the Doctor was so great as to amount to persecution, in which the Presbyterians were the leaders, and some of their writings published, and his specifications against him, some of which we take the liberty to insert here: "That Dr. Holly did not believe in the evangelical tenet of human depravity." These terms are general and indefinite. No tenets are evangelical that are not taught by or are inconsistent with the teachings and doctrines of Christ and His apostles, and while perhaps all Christians believe that human depravity exists, and that all are sinners, some believe that the death and suffering of Christ on the cross provision was made for the salvation of all. There are others who believe even now that the great sacrifice on the Cross cannot save some, because they were predestinated to be lost, and we have heard such a sermon preached by very zealous preachers, so that perhaps, if there was, or could be a convocation of all the wise men of all the congregations of those professing to be Christians, they would not agree as to the meaning of the words in which the charge against Dr. Holly was made. One of the other charges against Dr. Holly was that he did not believe in the real personality of the Devil. This word, as defined by the best lexicographers is, "that which constitutes an individual human being, consisting of body and soul." Those who made the charge seemed not to have understood the meaning of their own words. They certainly did not contend that the Devil is a human being. But we do not undertake to defend Dr. Holly's religious views, for we know not what they were. We know this, however, that we attended the Academic department three consecutive sessions of nine months each, over which Dr. Holly presided, and we have no recollection of his ever heard him either in the recitation room or in any public address, (and we have heard him deliver many), express himself favorable to, or advocate the Unitarian doctrine, nor did we ever know or hear of any one of the students at Transylvania University adopting the views or doctrines of the Unitarians. He certainly was not a propagandist, and did not obstruct his religious views, whatever they might be, on others, but the animosity of sectarians knew no abatement, and the storm of persecution in-

creased in bitterness and widened till it gathered in its wake some ministers from all denominations. He rarely, if ever, defended himself in public, and was uncompromising. To a friend he was heard to say on one occasion that the spirit of sectarianism to persecute and slander is the same in Kentucky that it is in New England, and that there was a large body of independent and intelligent men in Kentucky willing and ready to aid him in his defense against the assaults on him, but he did not say what he would do in the case. However, in March, 1827, he resigned the Presidency of the University and was very soon thereafter elected President of the college of New Orleans, and his prospects of success were most flattering, when he was prostrated by fever. Up on his partial recovery he embarked on board of a vessel for the North, hoping that the sea breezes would restore his health, but on the voyage he was attacked with yellow fever, and after great suffering for five days he died, and on the 31st of July, 1827, his body was committed to the waves, unburied, and the scholar's cloak was wrapped around him for a winding sheet, the ocean became his grave and the towering rocks of the Tortugas his monument.

The resignation of the Presidency of Transylvania by Dr. Holly was much regretted by a large majority of the people and all of the pupils, a number of whom immediately left the University.

Dr. Holly was a great educator, let the following facts tell the tale: When he took charge of the University it was comparatively little known; when he left it, it was celebrated all over this country and in Europe. During sixteen years before he took charge of it, it had graduated twenty-two students in all; during the nine years of his Presidency it turned out six hundred and sixty-six graduates. In June, 1828, J. W. Wood was elected to the Presidency of the University. He was a Baptist preacher, with a high reputation for learning and liberality. He retained his position in the University for two years, and then resigned to accept the Presidency of the University of Alabama. Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, an Episcopal minister, was elected President in 1833, and filled the office for nearly three years. After Mr. Peers, Rev. Thos. W. Colt was elected President, serving nearly three years from 1835, then resigning. After his resignation, Dr. Lewis Marshall, my former beloved teacher, then Professor of Ancient Languages and President pro tem, presided until Nov. 1840, when Rev. Robert Davidson, a Presbyterian minister, was elected and held the position until 1842, when the Methodist Church obtained the control. The University had by this time become very much prostrated, particularly in the literary and academic departments. Bishop Henry B. Bascom, D. D., was made President and it soon revived and prospered as it had not done for years. In two years after the Methodists got control of the University there were four times as many students in it as there were the year before. In 1848 Bishop Bascom resigned and the University reverted to the State, and Professor J. B. Doid acted as President pro tem. The University was re-organized in 1856, and a normal school for the education of teachers was established in connection with it, under the patronage of the State as an indispensable aid to the common school system of Kentucky, and the Legislature appropriated \$12,000 a year for its support, and the cause of popular education in the State never seemed to be more prosperous.

Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., was elected President of the University in 1856. He was a most estimable gentleman and a profound scholar. We were at dear old Buck Pond together. In January, 1858, Mr. Green resigned, and was the last President of Transylvania. The Legislators withdrew the yearly appropriations to the normal school, and the University, which had been declining for years, sunk, never to rise again, after the Legislature failed to make the annual appropriations to the normal school. It was in a feeble, languishing condition before the late war, and during the

war it sunk to the position of a mere grammar school, and remained in that condition until 1865, when it was consolidated with Kentucky University by an arrangement with the Trustees of the two institutions, (see History of Fayette county, Kentucky), and by the act of consolidation Transylvania lost its name, to the great sorrow of all the surviving students of "old Transylvania."

This may seem a digression from the original design of these sketches, but we thought it due to the memory of a great man and a good educator, and to show by contrast what the University was before Dr. Holly took charge of it, before his administration, what he had elevated it to while at its head, what it was after he left it, what the cause of education and the country lost by the resignation of Dr. Holly, and the great wrongs that are often wrought by prejudice and intolerance. And last, but not least, it is offered as a grateful tribute to the memory of a friend and teacher by one who was often encouraged by his kind words to perseverance in his studies, and he hopes the digression will be excused.

FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 3, 1892.

EDU. ADVOCATE.
Lawyers and the Legislature have been manifesting great interest in the fate of the World's Fair Bill, now pending in the Court of Appeals, and sitting of the Court this week has been largely attended, expecting a decision to be handed down. I learn from reliable authority that an opinion may be looked for Tuesday next. Whether the Court will go into all the questions raised by the pleadings is not known. Gov. Knott argues that the bill is unconstitutional on its face. The question as to what is the final passage of a bill is also raised.

The Revenue bill is pronounced to be defective in that section providing for the taxation of corporate franchises. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that banks are exempt for the year 1892.

The bill fixing the terms of the Circuit Courts was given its second reading and discussed in the House to-day.

Mr. Peak, the member from Trimble, has introduced a bill which proposes that a photographic report of all trials shall be imperative upon the request of either party, the expenses to be taxed as costs.

A bill fixing the salary of the Governor at \$6,500 per annum, giving him the use of the mansion furnished, has passed the House.

The fish bill, which was defeated in the Senate last summer, was passed in the House by a close vote.

The fence bill, which has just passed the House, provides that "no person not wishing his lands enclosed shall be compelled to contribute to a partition fence."

The Stephenson bill, docking absentees their per diem, was passed by the House by a vote of 57 to 9, and a Senator told us he believed the measure would pass the Senate. This act, if passed, will insure a quorum, and thereby facilitate legislation.

Senator Newman has introduced a bill to amend the election law with regard to Presidential elections, so that it will not conflict with the Federal Election Law.

A resolution has been introduced providing for an adjournment of the General Assembly from Dec. 23 to January 3.

The friends of ex-Gov. Knott here think it is not improbable that Mr. Cleveland will select him as one of his Cabinet officers.

In an election held here to-day for Comm'een, four Democrats and five Republicans were elected.

A WARNING.

If we were in your place we would not go to John Jones' store, for he has so many beautiful articles to show that there will be no such thing as getting away, it will take you so long to decide what is prettiest, and then the prices are so reasonable you are sure to buy.



It will not be
Long until you
Will begin to
Look for nice
Presents for
Your friends.

REMEMBER

That we always have the nicest selection of the nicest goods in our line to be found in Eastern Kentucky. You do not have to go to Cincinnati or Louisville to buy nice goods, or find a good assortment, for we have it at your door.

We buy our Queensware from the largest jobbing house in New York, and consequently are prepared to sell you goods at the same price you pay in the cities.

OUR LINE Embraces

A larger and nicer selection than we have ever before shown you, and our prices are the lowest.

Call and see us. We have got the goods and will sell them. Remember, too, we will give you a nice piece of Plated Ware when you have bought \$25.00 worth of goods. This is no lottery scheme. You get one of these nice plated pieces when your ticket shows \$25.00 worth of goods bought. Come and see us.

W. P. OLDHAM & CO.



"BILLY THE KID"

Gets Off With Three Years In the Pen.

Sophie Lyons Goes Free and Her Face Will Cease

To Be a Familiar Sight On Our Streets.

The cases of Sophie Lyons and Billy Burk, alias Frank Owens, for an attempted robbery of the Traders' Depot Bank last May, were called on Wednesday. The evidence against the fair Sophie was not sufficient to convict, and she was consequently discharged from custody. "Billy the Kid" did not fare so well, although the Jury let him off with a lighter sentence. He had any right to expect. Only sending him to Frankfort for three years. The speeches of both Col. Z. T. Young, who appeared for the defense and of Commonwealth's Attorney, M. M. Rodvius, were highly commended by those who heard them. Sophie has certainly stood by the "Kid" in his hard luck with a constancy worthy of a better cause. Wonder if she will be as constant during his three years stay at Frankfort?

Owens was sentenced yesterday. When called upon to know if he had any reason to offer why he should not receive sentence, he expressed a desire to consult his attorney, Col. Z. T. Young. After consultation he returned and said he had none to offer, therefore Judge Cooper sentenced him to three years confinement in the penitentiary. The sobs of Sophie could be heard all over the court room. This confinement is hard on Billy, since we are told he says his losses will amount to not less than \$50,000 during the progress of the World's Fair on account of his inability to attend.

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creased in bitterness and widened till it gathered in its wake some ministers from all denominations. He rarely, if ever, defended himself in public, and was uncomplaining. To a friend he was heard to say on one occasion that the spirit of sectarianism to persecute and slander is the same in Kentucky that it is in New England, and that there was a large body of independent and intelligent men in Kentucky willing and ready to aid him in his defense against the assaults on him, but he did not say what he would do in the case. However, in March, 1827, he resigned the Presidency of the University and was very soon thereafter elected President of the College of New Orleans, and his prospects of success were most flattering, when he was prostrated by fever. Up, a his partial recovery he embarked on board of a vessel for the North, hoping that the sea breezes would restore his health, but on the voyage he was attacked with yellow fever, and, after great suffering for five days he died, and on the 31st of July, 1827, his body was committed to the waves, uncoffined, the scholar's cloak was wadded and pinned to a winding sheet, the ocean became his grave and the towering rocks of the Tortugas his monument.

The resignation of the Presidency of Transylvania by Dr. Holley was much regretted by a large majority of the people and all of the pupils, a number of whom immediately left the University.

That Dr. Holley was a great educator, let the following facts tell the tale: When he took charge of the University it was comparatively little known; when he left it, it was celebrated all over this country and in Europe. During sixteen years before he took charge of it, it had graduated twenty-two students in all; during the nine years of his Presidency it turned out six hundred and sixty-six graduates. In June, 1828, Rev. Alva Woods was elected to the Presidency of the University. He was a Baptist preacher, with a high reputation for learning and liberality. He retained his position in the University for two years, and then resigned to accept the Presidency of the University of Alabama. Rev. Benjamin O. Peers, an Episcopal minister, was elected President in 1830, and filled the office for nearly three years. After Mr. Peers, Rev. Thos. W. Coit was elected President, serving nearly three years from 1835, then resigning. After his resignation, Dr. Lewis Marshall, my former beloved teacher, then Professor of Ancient Languages and President pro tem, presided until Nov. 1840, when Rev. Robert Davidson, a Presbyterian minister, was elected President, and held the position until 1842, when the Methodist Church obtained the control. The University had by this time become very much prostrated, particularly in the literary and academic departments. Bishop Henry B. Bascom, D. D., was made President, and it soon revived and prospered as it had not done for years. In two years after the Methodists got control of the University there were four times as many students in it as there were the year before. In 1848 Bishop Bascom resigned and the University reverted to the State, and Professor J. B. Dodd acted as President pro tem. The University was re-organized in 1856, and a normal school for the education of teachers was established in connection with it, under the patronage of the State as an independent aid to the common school system of Kentucky, and the Legislature appropriated \$12,000 a year for its support, and the cause of popular education in the State never seemed to be more prosperous.

Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., was elected President of the University in 1856. He was a most estimable gentleman and a profound scholar. We were at dear old Buck Pond together. In January, 1858, Mr. Green resigned, and was the last President of Transylvania. The Legislature withdrew the yearly appropriations to the normal school, and the University, which had been declining for years, sunk, never to rise again, after the Legislature failed to make the annual appropriation to the normal school. It was in a feeble, languishing condition before the late war, and during the

war it sunk to the position of a mere grammar school, and remained in that condition until 1865, when it was consolidated with Kentucky University by an arrangement with the Trustees of the two institutions, (see History of Fayette county, Kentucky), and by the act of consolidation Transylvania lost its name, to the great sorrow of all the thriving students of "old Transylvania."

This may seem a digression from the original design of these sketches, but we thought it due to the memory of a great man and a good educator, and to show by contrast what the University was before Dr. Holley took charge of it, before his administration, what he had elevated it to while at its head, what it was after he left it, what the cause of education and the country lost by the resignation of Dr. Holley, and the great wrong that are often wrought by prejudice and intolerance. And last, but not least, it is offered as a grateful tribute to the memory of a friend and teacher by one who was often encouraged by his kind words to perseverance in his studies, and he hopes the digression will be excused.

FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 3, 1892.

EDS. ADVOCATE:
Lawyers and the Legislature have been manifesting great interest in the fate of the World's Fair Bill, now pending in the Court of Appeals, and sitting of the Court this week has been largely attended, expecting a decision to be handed down. I learn from reliable authority that an opinion may be looked for Tuesday next. Whether the Court will go into all the questions raised by the pleadings is not known. Gov. Knott argues that the bill is unconstitutional on its face. The question as to what is the final passage of a bill is also raised.

The Revenue bill is pronounced to be defective in that section providing for the taxation of corporate franchises. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that banks are exempt for the year 1892.

The bill fixing the terms of the Circuit Court was given its second reading and discussed in the House to-day.

Mr. Peak, the member from Trimble, has introduced a bill which provides that a photographic report of all trials shall be imperative upon the request of either party, the expenses to be taxed as costs.

A bill fixing the salary of the Governor at \$6,500 per annum, giving him the use of the mansion unfurnished, has passed the House.

The fish bill, which was defeated in the Senate last summer, was passed in the House by a close vote.

The fence bill, which has just passed the House, provides that no person not wishing his lands enclosed shall be compelled to contribute to a partition fence.

The Stephenson bill, docking absentees their per diem, was passed by the House by a vote of 57 to 6, and a Senator told me he believed the measure would pass the Senate. This act, if passed, will insure a quorum, and thereby facilitate legislation.

Senator Newman has introduced a bill to amend the election law with regard to Presidential electors, so that it will not conflict with the Federal Election Law.

A resolution has been introduced providing for an adjournment of the General Assembly from Dec. 23 to January 3d.

The friends of ex-Gov. Knott here think it is not improbable that Mr. Cleveland will select him as one of his Cabinet officers.

In an election held here to-day for Councilmen, four Democrats and five Republicans were elected.

A Warning.

If we were in your place we would not go to John Jones' store, for he has so many beautiful articles to show that there will be no such thing as getting away. It will take you so long to decide what is prettiest, and then the prices are so reasonable you are sure to buy.



It will not be
Long until you
Will begin to
Look for nice
Presents for
Your friends.

REMEMBER

That we always have the nicest selection of the nicest goods in our line to be found in Eastern Kentucky. You do not have to go to Cincinnati or Louisville to buy nice goods, or find a good assortment, for we have it at your door.

We buy our Queensware from the largest jobbing house in New York, and consequently are prepared to sell you goods at the same price you pay in the cities.

OUR LINE Embraces

A larger and nicer selection than we have ever before shown you, and our prices are the lowest.

Call and see us. We have got the goods and will sell them.

Remember, too, we will give you a nice place of \$25.00 worth of goods. This is no lottery scheme. You get one of these nice plated pieces when your ticket shows \$25.00 worth of goods bought. Come and see us.

W. P. OLDHAM & CO.



"BILLY THE KID"

Cats Off With Three Years in the Pen.

Sophie Lyons Goes Free and Her Face Will Cease

To Be A Familiar Sight On Our Streets.

The cases of Sophie Lyons and Billy Burk, alias Frank Owens, for an attempted robbery of the Trades Depot Bank last May, were called on Wednesday. The evidence against the fair Sophie was not sufficient to convict, and she was consequently discharged from custody. "Billy the Kid" did not fare so well, although the Jury let him off with a lighter sentence than he had right to expect. Only sending him to Frankfort for three years. The speeches of both Col. Z. T. Young, who appeared for the defense, and of Commonwealth's Attorney, M. Redwine, were highly commended by those who heard them. Sophie has certainly done by the "Kid" in his hard luck with a constant worthy of a better cause. Wonder if she will be as constant during his three years stay at Frankfort?

Owens was sentenced yesterday. When called upon to say if he had any reason to offer why he should not receive sentence, he expressed a desire to consult his attorney, Col. Z. T. Young. After consultation he returned and said he had none to offer. Therefore Judge Comer sentenced him to three years confinement in the penitentiary. The sobs of Sophie could be heard all over the court room. This confinement is hard on Billy, since we are told he says his losses will amount to not less than \$50,000 during the progress of the World's Fair on account of his inability to attend.

THE ADVOCATE.

Winter Protection of Strawberry Vines.

At this season occurs the question regarding the utility of covering strawberry vines for protection in winter. If I knew the snow would come on and keep them covered till into April, there would not be the slightest necessity of affording other protection. Even here, in this latitude, we are as likely to have rain and be otherwise, and then it is good by to big patches of strawberry plants. Repeated thawing and freezing of the ground is what works the mischief with the plants, so the covering of leaves, straw or evergreen boughs, or what not, protects the ground from the rage of the sun and atmospheric changes adequate to prevent the destruction of the plants.

It is true that on a clayey soil, or most any stiff soil, if adequate protection is not afforded the plants they will be lifted out by the frost, but alternate freezing and thawing, if the plants are not raised by the roots, is fully as destructive.

On account of the uncertainty of the weather and snow to afford a continuous covering through the winter, I find it the proper thing to do to afford the strawberry plant a generous covering of leaves from deciduous trees. These, the maple shade trees in my case, afford in abundance, which are distributed over the plants until none are in sight. Some coarse material if at hand, is placed upon the leaves to prevent the wind from blowing them off if the snow does not come on immediately.

In the spring the leaves will be found closely pressed upon the plants, but the young growth will push the leaves upward, or they may be lightly loosened with the rake, or left to protect the fruit from the soil. Straw hay and leaves together make a happy combination to cover the strawberry bed. But the meaneast substance is straw manure. The straw is well enough, but generally the manure is the vehicle to scatter innumerable weed and grass seeds over the bed, which entails much labor to eradicate.

—L. F. Abbott, of Maine, in American Cultivator.

Short Furrows.

The most valuable farm product is a happy family.

One never grows fat by having to eat his own words.

The wind never blows to suit the man who rises late.

"Silence is golden" when talk keeps you from work.

Kicking a horse is a poor way to make a friend of him.

The easiest way to appear wise is to keep your mouth shut.

The road to ruin often looks as if it led to the land of plenty.

The fish that never eats flies is most apt to be caught on a hook.

Trying to keep crows fat that have no other provision from the winter's cold than the leaved side of a straw pile is like trying to warm up all out of door with a No. 7 heating stove.

Some men never practice economy except when they are buying for their wives.

Cut a hole in the pocket you carry your tobacco in, and after awhile you will be glad you took my advice.

If you want to learn how to grow rich easily, go sit at the feet of some old coddler who never made a cent in his life.—Am. Agriculturist.

In South America, along the fertile shores of the Magdalena river, are grown sugar cane, plantains, tobacco, rice, coffee and every kind of tropical fruit in abundance. There are leagues upon leagues of rich uncultivated lands, which however, are somewhat unhealthy for white people. Back from the river are virgin forests containing cedar, mahogany, ebony, lignum-vite and other valuable woods.

Western Australia with its enormous territory does not supply enough cattle and sheep for local consumption. This land is remarkable for its immense area of arid sand upon which the only green thing that flourishes is the inevitable gumtree. Of grass there is almost none, and even the kangaroos are half starved. The non-arrival of a cargo of live stock by steamer from South Australia is sometimes a serious matter in the more western colony.

CLEANINGS.

All fruit for market has to be picked a little before it is ripe—even the apple, which ripens all through the fall and winter.

Eternal vigilance is the price of everything you have that is worth stealing.

In some parts of the West wood is scarce, and the people have learned to use hay closely compressed as fuel for cooking. Corn stalks, and even corn itself, have at times been used for fuel. Corn in the ear is reckoned worth its weight in coal for burning. The oil it contains makes a very hot fire, and as most of its substance is starch, another form of carbon, it is not strange that it should well serve this use.

Farm families need a good overhauling generally at this time of the year. Clean them up thoroughly and provide with good, thorough ventilation.

Sheep, when well sheltered during the fall and winter, will not only shear more wool, but it will of a better quality than those exposed to the weather.

Push the pigs that are still on hand for all they are worth from now till the solid cold weather of winter sets in. Liberal feeding pays best for the food given. With the corn meal give a light feed of raw apples or pumpkins each day.

Keep the horses hungry is the advice of a good horseman, but by regular feeding of just what the horse will eat up clean they never need have the colic which is generally from over-eating or from eating sour feed left in the box. If the veterinarian is not always at hand it is well to keep some colic cure for immediate use to promptly relieve the pain in case of an attack of colic.

People who use their noses for determining the value of manures or fertilizers are sure to lose money, because most of them believe that a horrible smell indicates strength.

A little common sense in feedings is the preventive of cholera.

House Cleaning Hints.
Cold tea is excellent for cleaning grain wood.

Kerosene applied with a rag when you are about to put your stove away for the summer will prevent them from rusting.

Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub inware briskly, after which wipe dry.

A great convenience when cleaning house is a stick with a notch in the end that will lift the picture cords off from the hooks without so much stepping up and down.

Papered walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water and let it boil (it is all dissolved); then apply the solution hot to all cracks, closets, bedsteads and other places where any insects are found. Anis, bedbugs, cockroaches and creeping things are killed by it, and there is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring the property.

To clean oilcloth it must be wiped perfectly dry as it is washed. Use little soap and this in tepid water: change often. A good brush and a piece of dry flannel will make oilcloth look like new, especially if luscious oil or skim milk is well rubbed in after washing. If, in addition to these precautions, the cloth is varnished annually it is almost indestructible.

A good way to keep a carving knife perfectly sharp, and make your husband think you give him the tenderest of joints, is to use a "cuff," such as the farmers sharpen their scythes upon. A few turns on this will give an edge that will cut through anything.

The amount of milk and butter that may be obtained from a cow is shown by the performance of the Moileins, which yield not only large quantities of milk but stand high as butter producers. A yield of 26,021 pounds of milk (about 13,000 quarts) in one year has been the result. The same cow also produced twenty eight pounds of butter in one week. Some of them have produced over thirty pounds of butter in one week and at the same time yielded large quantities of milk also.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Apples for Winter.

Use only clean barrels and sort the fruit well, packing each grade separately and marking it accordingly. Let no good fruit go to waste. Dry that cannot be marketed otherwise. For winter storage pick winter fruit, when fully mature, handle it as carefully as you would eggs, leave it outdoors as long as safe from freezing, then put it in a cool cellar. For home use in spring try packing some dry apples in barrels or boxes of dry oats or corduroy. Fine sawdust, if used as packing material, imparts a bad flavor to the fruit.—American Gardening.

If you have a good ewe that has produced vigorous lambs, and gave them ample nourishment, she will be large serviceable than a younger ewe that has not provided for young as she should. There will always be some unprofitable ewes in a flock, and before the breeding season arrives a selection of the best ewes should be made, to be bred to a choice pure-bred ram of some preferred breed.

For ordinary work a horse of average size should be fed twelve pounds of oats or other grain food, and fifteen to eighteen pounds of good hay; but if driven on the road, two or three pounds of hay, morning and noon, and eight or ten at night, with the same quantity of grain.—Ex.

How to Clean Bottles.

It is surprising how many people persist in cleaning bottles with shot after the frequent cautions that have been given. Nothing cleans a bottle so easily as a handful of shot, which can be shaken into every corner until the glass fairly shines with cleanliness. But the danger of lead poisoning is very great, even when the bottle is washed out with clean water, and it is doubly dangerous when, as is usually the case, there is no rinsing at all. A little clean sand is a convenient and thorough bottle cleanser especially as it is absolutely necessary to complete the process by washing out the particles of sand which adhere. When time is not an object a bottle can be well cleaned by aid of potato parings, but as they must be corked in and left to ferment, the plan is too tedious for general use. But under do circumstances should not be used, especially in bottles about to be filled with drugs or medicines.

The Rural World observes: Thorough cultivation has another demonstration in its favor in the Kansas corn crop this year. Fields that will yield forty bushels per acre alongside of others that will yield nothing but stubble tell the tale.

The implement house of Weaver & Treadway, of Virginia, Ill., was forced to suspend business November 14. The suspension is due some extent to the recent election. The firm sold buggies, wagons and farm implements payable upon the election of Harrison.

The Cincinnati Weekly Gazette and the Daily Commercial Gazette are papers that take rank with the very best publications of the country, and are prime favorites with the reading public. They give the news of the world, and abound in choice miscellaneous reading and literary matter.

Young Housewife—"And then I want you to send up a peck of Irish potatoes." Grocer—"Yes, mum." Young Housewife—"I myself prefer United States potatoes, but we're going to have some gentlemen from Dublin to dinner and I want everything in keeping."—Chicago News-Record.

Mother (to her old-maid daughter).—Why, Julia, what do you mean, by using the family Bible in that way? You are scratching out figures in the family record and inserting others." Julia—"It is a record of my birth, isn't it?" "Yes, it is." "Well, I am lowering the record."—Texas Siftings.

"Wreck Calvinism, the backbone of the Presbyterian Church, the doctrine in which all time has given us character, and I shall be one of many to refuse longer to follow the flag of that church." This was Dr. Herick Johnson's declaration at the meeting of Presbyterian ministers at Chicago, recently. The meeting resolved itself into a battle upon Calvinism. In the meeting several admitted that they were forced to preach that which their consciences could not approve, and thereby called forth the startling reproofs of the orthodox conservatives. A report disapproving entirely of the revisions of the General Assembly's committee was adopted. A supplemental report was presented asking the General Assembly to appoint a new committee on revision.

W. W. REED.

Mammoth In Every DEPARTMENT.

Largest and best line of farm wagons.

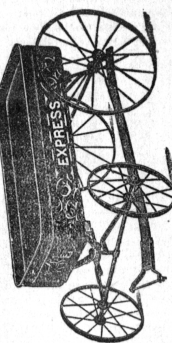
Stoves, heating stoves, from the highest price to the lowest in the market at prices.

Anthracite Stoves

The best in the world, meat cutters, butcher knives, sausage stuffers, largest line of plain and decorated queensware, bald presents of every description.

TOY WAGONS,

From 50 cents to \$2.75.



Plain and Fancy Glassware, fine grade of Plated Spoons, Knives, &c.

All goods offered of the best makes and finest quality. Styles the latest. Prices as low as in the largest cities on leaders.

Examine stock, get prices, save money.

W. W. REED.

South Mayville Street.

HICKS' CARPET STORE,

No. 37 North Broadway, Second Floor,

Lexington, Ky.

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All kinds of best grade of Carpets at the very lowest possible prices.

CURTAINS.

Beautiful Curtains, well worth the money. They are called Bargains.

OIL CLOTHS.

Oil Cloths, the best makes and in the newest and most desirable patterns.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

No house in Kentucky handles better goods or sells for closer profits.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

Grubbs & Hazelrigg.

Successors to Wells & Hazelrigg.

Fall and winter stock now full and complete, comprising novelties in Dress Goods, foreign and domestic; Silks, Underwear, Hosiery, Yarns, etc. Ladies' and children's shoes in abundance and very low.

Our carpet department is complete with Fine Carpets, Rugs, Matings, Oilcloths, etc.

A stylish and well selected line of ladies jackets on hand to show. Gloves, ribbons, trimmings and notions of all kinds always on hand. Come in and ask for what you want, we have it.

Grubbs & Hazelrigg,

Main Street, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

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Less than two cents a week.

A GOOD newspaper is wanted in every home, and the fact that the **Weekly Gazette** has been published every week for One Hundred Years, and has been a favorite paper in many thousands of homes, is evidence enough that it is all that has ever been claimed for it—the best weekly paper published in the Central States.

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Publishers,
CINCINNATI, O.

Wall Paper and Paints.

A. SCHLEGEL.

Fine and latest style Wall papers, plain and decorated. Picture Frames Fine Art Material, etc.
North Mayville Street,
Sept. 20 1 y

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

W. P. Guthrie, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., representing Green, Huffaker & Co., of Louisville, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, will sell on the merchants of Central and Eastern Kentucky every sixty days. Any orders directed to Mrs. Guthrie, Tyler-Apperson block this city will receive prompt attention.

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THE ADVOCATE.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is much excitement over the discovery of gold in great quantities along Rainey Creek, in the Comanche country, in the Indian Territory, and the Indian mines in the Arbuckle, Maitney and Wichita ranges.

The line of defense of George L. Bagley, who robbed the United States Express Company of \$100,000, is to be insanity. Judge Rothrock, of the Iowa Supreme Court, has set that argument on foot, and the attorneys are collecting evidence.

The control of the next Kansas State Assembly depends on drawing lots. That body now stands 62 Republicans, 58 People's Party, 3 Democrats and 1 Independent. The remaining Representative is to be seated by lot, the vote in Coffey county being a tie.

Henry S. Ives, who was arrested a few years ago while trying to capture the C. H. & D. road, was married in Lockport, N. Y., a week ago, to Miss Helen Gertrude Sears, of that city. Henry Ives' most intimate friends knew nothing of the affair.

Hugh Ross and ex-Burgess John McLuckie, the Homestead strike leaders who have been missing ever since charges of murder and treason were preferred against them, returned to the city Monday and surrendered to Sheriff. Ross has been in England and McLuckie in Youngstown, O.

Because of a heavy import tax which the French Government threatens to impose upon petroleum after Jan. 1, 1893, one of the greatest rushes ever seen among petroleum exporters is now in progress there. Both steam and rail crafts are being hurried around from neighboring ports in order that the vessels may reach France clear of the Customs House before New Year's Day.

An alleged embezzlement of \$25,000 from Island, McNally & Co., publishers, was brought to light Monday by an attempt on the part of the accused, Williams, to dispose of his real estate by auction. The sale was prevented by an attachment. Williams was recently, at the head of one of McNally Company's debts. It is charged that he appropriated the amount to his own use.

Ministers and most of the undertakers of Pt. Jarvis, N. Y., have agreed to discontinue Sunday funerals. Two undertakers refused to sign the agreement. This step has engendered a decided feeling among the citizens, who desire to bury their dead when they see fit. If the two undertakers who would not sign hold out, it is expected that they shall substantially discontinue the mortuary trade here, if the pastors decline to conduct services, out of town ministers or magistrates will be procured.

The Boys in Blue is the name by which an ex-Union soldiers organization will be known, which will be a rival of the Grand Army of the Republic. The old soldiers in the People's party are the originators of the plan. The charter was filed Tuesday.

In relation to the reported destitution at Homestead, a member of the old Advisory Board stated Tuesday that the number of black-listed men is about 1200; that though, under the rules of the Association they could not receive strike benefits, yet other provisions were being made for their support.

Any law, in a mild form, at least, and is not dangerously contented, if at all. This much was demonstrated at tests made Tuesday in Chicago, by representatives of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. The tests were conducted under the supervision of Dr. Salmon.

George Washington Post, the celebrated banknote man of Albany, N. Y., and colleagues of Tom O'Brien, Red Austin and others distinguished in their line, has been sentenced to ten years in Clinton prison, having been convicted of robbery in the first degree in bunking John M. Peck out of \$10,000 two years ago.

The carnival of crime continues in Chicago. Lone highwaymen rob a dozen persons a day.

There is a loud demand in Washington for the publication of the name of the California Congressmen mixed up in the scandal in Rev. Todd's household.

Prof. T. A. Volerath, a musician, of Independence, Mo., was horsewhipped on the streets by Mrs. Mary Wason, the wife of an optician, whom he is alleged to have seduced.

The Rev. George J. Brenzinger, Secretary of the Unique Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, has been committed to jail in default of \$2,000 bail on the charge of embezzling \$1,000 of the Association funds.

Physicians and nurses at the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, are kept busier than ever for a long time giving attention to the sick immigrants from the steamship Welmar. Ninety in all were taken to the hospital. Of these about forty have the measles—all children.

Early Tuesday morning the stiff and drenched remains of a young woman were found on the terrace leading from the Hotel Coronado to Ocean Beach, in San Diego, Cal. A pistol was lying near, and her life blood was pooled in the sands beneath all that is known of the stranger is that she arrived with no luggage but a hand satchel, on the 24th, and gave her name as Mrs. L. Anderson Bernard, of Detroit. She seemed to be ailing and despondent. Shortly after the body was found a telegram was received from an Eastern bank, in answer to one she had sent, to draw for all the money she needed.

Marie Douglas, a daughter of Julius Brutus Booth, and a niece of Edwin Booth, will shortly make her appearance in the divorce courts in all that is known of the stranger is that she arrived with no luggage but a hand satchel, on the 24th, and gave her name as Mrs. L. Anderson Bernard, of Detroit. She seemed to be ailing and despondent. Shortly after the body was found a telegram was received from an Eastern bank, in answer to one she had sent, to draw for all the money she needed.

Tuesday morning's train from Houston, Tex., to Galveston, Tex., brought Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express Messenger Harris, who had in charge a package addressed to the Island City Savings Bank, Galveston. This package had been received from the Wells-Fargo Express messenger on the New Orleans-Houston run, and had been shipped out by Kountze Bros., New York City. The valuable parcel was taken to the consignees and signed for by the bank's teller, John T. McCarthy. When Mr. McCarthy opened the bundle it was found to contain nothing but brown paper cut in slips about the size of a bank-note.

The latest advice from Samoa are to the effect that everything is quiet, the uprising having subsided.

The Russian Government has decided to increase the taxes upon spirits and naphtha in order to meet the deficit in the revenue.

London Truth says: "It is generally understood that the betrothal of Prince George of Wales to Princess May of Teck will be officially announced after the anniversary of the death of the Duke of Clarence."

The London Chronicle announces that the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, the English Wesleyan minister who recently received a call to the pastorate of the Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington, D. C., has declined the proffered pastorate.

A sensational incident occurred in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday. One of the members in his speech spoke of France as a Republic of thieves and swindlers. The remark caused an uproar, and the speaker was at once called to order by the President of the House. It is expected that the French Government will call the Austrian Government to account for the insult.

Dr. John W. Scott, the aged father-in-law of President Harrison, died at the White House on Tuesday afternoon last. The old man had almost reached his ninety-third milestone, and he had been an active and honorable career all those years. Brief funeral services were held in Washington, on Thursday, after which the President and family accompanied the remains to Washington, D. C., where they were interred beside Dr. Scott's wife. For a second, time within sixty days, death, has entered the White House.

The Rights of Children.

God, when he gave you a child give to it some rights, and these you are bound to respect. You have no right to refuse to answer your child's question. If you do this, it will certainly put that same question to some body else, and may possibly receive an answer or impression that will have a bad effect on it for life.

You have no right to withhold from your child any innocent pleasure, grief and unhappiness come from enough, and the playtime of life ought surely to be when one is young.

You have no right to demand from your child to do, and do, and do for you without any regard to its happiness, nor its hope for the future.

You have no right to conclude that your child is not an independent being; it should be allowed to think and to reason out, with your assistance, the problems of life, but your assistance should be so sweetly given that it will never seem an imperiousness.

You toss your head at this, at the idea of a mother being impertinent to a child, and yet it is possible. A child has a right to its own belongings, to its own thoughts and to its own life, and the jostling at, or making fun of any of these to those about you, or to any strangers, is an absolute impertinence. The rights of children should be respected as religiously as are the rights of parents. Indeed, I am some times tempted to believe that more children respect their parents than parents respect their children.—Ex.

The recently-enacted Election law provides that the Kentucky electors shall meet in Frankfort on the first Wednesday in December to cast their votes, while the Federal statute names the second Tuesday in January as the proper time. The Federal provision will, in all likelihood, be followed. There are already numerous applicants for the position of messenger to convey the State's vote to Washington. A bill was introduced into the House last week to amend the State law so as to make it conform to the national law.

\$6.50 Chicago and Return \$6.50.

Via C. H. & D. and Monon, the "White Fair Route." The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Company are selling round-trip tickets to Chicago, good for ten days, for \$6.50. On and after Nov. 20, 1892, the one-way rate, it also, will be \$3.50. These rates are in effect from Ironton, Sidney, Versailles, Cincinnati and all intermediate points on the lines of the C. H. & D. to Chicago.

Alternating hoed crops with grass, clover and cattle is a necessity for farmers who seek for permanent success. The only exception to this is where men cultivate so little land that they can and will mowure it all heavily every year. Market gardening is about the only use that land can be put to and bear the expense of such method.

What does it cost you a quart to make milk? For the New Hampshire experiment station they found that from their best cow it cost about one and one-half cents a quart, and from their poorest cow it costs more than four and one-half cents. There is a chance for profit in one case and a chance of loss in the other.

An error in the spelling of a name, making it Campbell instead of Cobbell in the returns of two counties in Kansas may defeat one Weaver Elector. The State Board refused to "go behind the returns," and unless the courts compel the correcting of the one Harrison Elector will be declared elected.

In 1877 the Kansas City Union Depot Company sued the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad for \$67,455 damages. The amount has been increased by costs, etc., until it is now \$490,000. The Missouri Supreme Court Tuesday affirmed the lower court's decision in the case against the plaintiff.

A jury in the Federal Court at Nashville last week decided that when whiskey in a bonded warehouse is destroyed by fire, the tax on the whiskey is not lost. The owners of the whiskey are liable to the Government for the full amount of the tax and interest on this amount till paid.

At Allenton, N. J., two robbers entered the Farmers' National Bank and forced the cashier and teller to hand over \$18,844 in bills. The bank had been the alarm, and the robbers were soon captured and placed in jail.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Scripture for the Week Beginning Dec. 11. Comment by Rev. R. M. Doyle.

Topic.—In his name. Acts xv. 22, Col. iii. 12-17.

The name of the Lord Jesus Christ is dear to all who have put their trust in him, but there is anything in the name, but that it stands for one in whom there is so much. The Scripture contains many injunctions concerning his name, two of which are contained in our lessons.

1. Be willing to make sacrifices for his name (Acts xv. 26). In speaking of Paul and Silas, the Christians of Jerusalem describe them as "men that have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." Paul and Silas had not died, but in preaching Christ had actually run a risk of their lives. Life is the greatest sacrifice any one could make, and it would naturally embrace all other sacrifices. In the days of the apostles, and even often since, men have actually sacrificed their lives, their families, their property, their friends, all things—for the sake of the Saviour. And all martyrs are not dead yet. There are still those who sacrifice much for Christ. Sometimes it is almost as hard to do some things we do today for our Saviour as it was in other days for Paul and Silas.

2. Do all in his name. Col. iii. 17, "Whatever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus." This is the practical rule laid down by the apostle for the Colossian Christians. It is applicable to all Christians. It is the aim and essence of Christian ethics. He sees the smallest deed done for his name. If we forego pleasure or amusement, perform an unpleasant task, control our appetites and tempers for his sake, he is equally pleased. The spirit of willingness to sacrifice for Christ is also a test of true Christianity. Thus the Christians recommended Paul and Silas. Our religion is certainly sincere when we give up much that is dear to us for it.

3. Whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus. This is the practical rule laid down by the apostle for the Colossian Christians. It is applicable to all Christians. It is the aim and essence of Christian ethics. He sees the smallest deed done for his name. If we forego pleasure or amusement, perform an unpleasant task, control our appetites and tempers for his sake, he is equally pleased. The spirit of willingness to sacrifice for Christ is also a test of true Christianity. Thus the Christians recommended Paul and Silas. Our religion is certainly sincere when we give up much that is dear to us for it.

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J. O. MILLER

Miller & Wilson,

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Real Estate.

Lowest Rates, Choice Companies, Prompt Settlements.

OF ANY AND ALL AGENCIES.

The Bargain Store

GORDON & FRANKS.

Have made a great change in their Clothing Line business. Turn here the goods to suit both rich and poor, young and old, at prices un-
der \$1.00. We are selling new goods at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Shoes at 50c up to \$1.00. Ladies' Shoes at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Hats at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Suits at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Ties at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Collars at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Cuffs at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Gloves at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Hosiery at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Socks at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Undershirts at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Drawers at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Pants at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Coats at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Jackets at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Overalls at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Caps at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Hats at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Suits at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Ties at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Collars at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Cuffs at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Gloves at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Hosiery at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Socks at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Undershirts at 50c up to \$1.00. Men's Drawers at 50c up to \$1.00. 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Men's Suits at

THE ADVOCATE.
Advocate Publishing Company.

MT. STERLING, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1892

ADVERTISING RATES.

Space	Per Line
One Year 12 Insertions	\$2.00
Six Months 6 Insertions	\$1.00
Three Months 3 Insertions	.50
Two Months 2 Insertions	.33
One Month 1 Insertion	.17

There are some good men, a number of them indeed, who are spoken of in connection with the county offices, so far as we have heard, there are as yet, no announced(?) candidates, and there will be plenty of time, eighteen months hence, for such action on the part of any who desire to serve the dear people. We want no more two-year-old primaries; we have certainly had enough of that. It is better for the people, and vastly better for the candidate, to wait until within a reasonable time of the election before a Primary is asked for. The people are against all this needless precipitancy in calling a Primary, and it is very much for the best to keep a weather eye on their wishes in this matter, for the kangaroo is a queer bird and there is no telling where that kind leg of his is going to light, particularly when in the hands of a disgruntled voter. Gentlemen, go on in your own quiet way electing whomever you want to, but don't ask the County Committee to call a Convention or Primary for we warn you, the people don't want it. We think the members of our County Committee are to much alive to the interests of the Democratic party to listen to any one who may be so ill advised as to ask for a primary at this early day.

Way with your "Sonner" Primaries!

Hon. Thos. C. Moore, Circuit Attorney-General, who for years has been the leader of the Republican party in Tennessee, is dead.

Ex-President Hancock has been at work for several days on his message to Congress, which he hopes to have ready for transmission to that body to-day.

The Tammany Tiger will make a poor watch dog of the Treasury-Commercial-Gazette.

It can scarcely prove a less trustworthy sentinel than the Republican Coon has done.

Mrs. Col. Thomas Turner is lying at death's door, at their residence on West Main street. Relatives have been telegraphed for and her demise is expected at any moment. Mrs. Turner has the hearts of this entire community, who are in deep sorrow and express their sympathy for the devoted husband and affectionate children.

AWARON RATS.

The Mayor has issued the following unique order:

Proclamation.

By order of the City Council all citizens are requested to put out Poison for rats on the nights of the 10, 11 & 12th of Dec., 1892. The object of this is to prevent the rats from running from place to place to avoid the poison.

All persons not able to purchase the poison, will be furnished free of charge upon application to the Mayor at his drug store.

R. C. Lloyd, Mayor.

The man who objects to racing a immoral better quit raising trotters. It is in the business for his health, and can derive any great amount of pleasure from watching the animals of his production obtaining tin-ep at so much per cup, all well and good. But if he is after the almighty dollar he must get it in competition with other horses. The man who has conscientious scruples against racing usually has horses that are built the same way.—Am. Trotter.

Jay Gould is dead. He was one of the richest men in America and for a long time has been a prominent figure in finance. Few private citizens in his day and generation held so large a place in the eye of the public, but now that he is dead almost sole question asked, is "how will it affect stocks?" Even that question has already been settled and the scarcely perceptible flutter his demise caused, has quieted down. His life has been one of selfishness and sordid greed. All along his course are wrecked fortunes, broken homes, debauched Legislatures, ruined railroads, and disastrous and far reaching financial panics. His unbounded audacity, was only equalled, by his sordid selfishness. He had no use for law, except as he could bend it or evade it, for the furtherance of his personal ends. He lived for himself alone, and for the world it mattered not how soon he vacated his office on Wall Street. These are hard and bitter things to say of the dead, but unfortunately they are true. It is right to speak well of the dead, but when a life has been so completely surrendered to selfishness as was Jay Gould's, it is the duty of the press only to speak of it in its ghastly nakedness. He is dead; but few beyond his own doors regret it. Measured by any standard, but that of vulgar money getting, and his life was a failure. How many ruined men have risen up along his life to hurl at him the curse as did Paul at Alexander, the Coffersmith: "He did me much evil. The Lord rewards him according to his works."

Christmas handkerchiefs, linen and silk, new styles, at T. P. Martin & Co's.

A Forgiving Spirit.

W. C. Meeks, of St. Louis, writes as follows to his cousin, John B. Lane: "I have been so rejoiced over the Democratic victory that I have suspended all kinds of business to give vent to my joy. I want you to call a meeting of the sound old Democrats, those that have never forsaken the true principles of Democracy in the days of oppression or wandered off after false gods, to write your Third Party to come back to their fathers' homes, that we are willing to receive them on a confession of their sins, after re-baptism by an authorized administrator."

Children's fare, fascinator cheap, at T. P. Martin & Co's.

Sophie Lyons discharged.

Wanted.

A good watch dog, a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the Exchange Bldg. Bull dog preferred.

Royal Worcester.

Bonn.

Venitana.

Royal Hungarian.

And other kind of bric-a-brac, at W. S. Lloyd's.

Thomas Whitl has purchased of E. C. Orser, a lot on Queen street 57 by 200 feet for \$450.

Thomas Whitl has sold a lot on Mitchell Avenue 60 by 130 feet, to William Combs for \$500 cash.

The Mt. Sterling Gas and Oil Company have begun boring for oil on J. M. Fickrell's lot on railroad.

R. C. Lloyd has a splendid line of juvenile books.

Call at W. S. Lloyd's Drug Store and see his fine line of Albums. Now is the time to buy, before they are picked over.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The meeting next Sunday at the rooms, will be addressed by Mr. T. E. Rogers, on "Building." He will show that every man young and old is a builder of character, and the need of doing the work well from the foundation.

State Secretary Rosewar, will arrive on the 8:45 train this morning, to remain several days, conferring with the officials of the Association.

This being the first Tuesday of the month, the directors hold their regular monthly meeting for business.

Our young friend, Roy Smith, left on the desk a game of "Authors." for the use of the Association boys.

Thank you Roy, other games or books would be appreciated.

Two things seem certain in the future of the trotting business. One is that prices for the get of horses that can win money in races will rule higher, and the other that there will be no market for the kind that cannot fill this requirement.

Carpenter's.

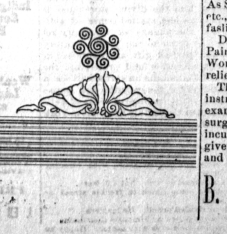
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With The Greatest Bargains The Town Ever Saw.

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Having bought out the stock of Clothing, etc., from I. N. Phipps, and all of his accounts, we need the money and must have it. We owe the money to pay for the goods he had bought. His creditors want their money and the only way we have to get it is to collect his accounts. Call and see us at the old stand of I. N. Phipps.

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MOST SUCCESSFUL EYE, EAR, THROAT,

And Chronic Disease Specialist in the State.



Dr. Stockdale,

The celebrated Specialist, formerly of New York City, now Consulting Physician of Southern Medical Institute, of Louisville, Ky., will be at

National Hotel,

MT. STERLING,

Friday, December 16, 1892.

Returning every four weeks. Dr. Stockdale has had years of experience in the largest Hospitals in the country is a graduate of several of the best Colleges and has for a number of years made a specialty of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases. He treats successfully and does not take the case unless a cure can be effected.

Acute and Chronic Catarrh, ringing in the ears, Deafness, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Kidney, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Rheumatism and Paralysis.

Epilepsy or Fits Positively Cured.

Young or Middle Aged Men suffering from Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Eruptions, the result of errors or excesses, should call before it is too late. We guarantee a cure if case has not gone too far.

BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES

As Syphilis, Scrofula, Stricture, Gleet, etc., cured by improved and never failing remedies.

Diseases of women, such as Leucorrhoea, Painful Menstruation, Displacement of Womb, Bearing Down Pains in Back relieved in short time.

The Doctor carries all his portable instruments and comes prepared to examine the most obscure medical and surgical cases. He undertakes no incurable diseases, but cures hundreds given up to die. Consultation free and confidential. Address

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Blacksmithing & General Repairing. HORSESHOEING A SPECIALTY.

I have reduced my prices to meet I hard times. Only \$12 for all around shoeing, and 10 per cent off for cash.

Special Attention Given to Steel Work.

Bring in your wood work. I am prepared to do anything in this line in first-class style. All work fully guaranteed.

Thanking my customers for past favors, I solicit a continuation of their patronage.

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Locust street, opposite Radgock Henry's mill.

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KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA COAL.

*** Cheap! ***

THE ADVOCATE.

CHERFUL ROOMS FOR BOYS.

The boys' rooms should be as cheerful as any in the home. Boys like better men, better husbands and better fathers, after they leave the paternal roof, for having been brought up with neat belongings. Not long since a young boy asked me to look at his room and pointed with pride to the neatly placed and dainty handkerchiefs, the case made by his sister, and by hung a wick-broom case, a broom for brushing his hat, a clothes, a laundry bag made by his mother, he said, a shoe box with blacking brushes for his boots, an easy chair with inviting good looks, two or three beautiful pictures, each one a present from some one at home, and a blue stand with a Bible. Other good things lay scattered over the table. He always had a pretty cozy room at home," he said, and when I had to go, for a distant city, he was packed as much of it as he could, and expressed it to me, and I did not know how much it would mean to him until I arranged everything as I had it at home. Now I know it brings me home many a night. I think of my mother and my father, and straight to my room I go.

Boys do like beautiful surroundings as much as girls do, and if they do not receive good taste, educate them by surrounding them with such things as will cultivate a taste for the beautiful. How many boys' rooms I remember were like barns—a great big room with a strip of carpet before the door, or a coarse Ingrain or rag carpet, and a picture on the walls, not a mustard or pitcher, wash basin in the back porch down stairs, no toothbrush mirror or table, a chair or two, and perhaps, the school books would be on the mantle-piece. I have heard remarks that boys have a contempt for anything too frail to knock down and pick up again without breaking. Such boys never have anything in their rooms to respect. I have seen a half-grown, awkward boy handle a half-painted silver china cup, as if it were the most fastidious lady's possession and take care of it as if it were a diamond.

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Interesting Farm Statistics.

According to the census returns, farm lands in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan are practically of equal value and are rated from \$33.74 to \$65.16 per acre. The next in value are Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, valued at \$23.30 to \$23.33 per acre. Following these come Iowa, Colorado, Utah and California, valued at \$22.92 to \$25.63 per acre. Then follow Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon and Washington at \$5.86 to \$14.45 per acre.

Census statistics further show that in 1890 there were in the United States 4,008,907 farms, 74.5 per cent of which were cultivated by the owners, 8 per cent by tenants who paid money rental and 17.5 per cent by tenants on shares. Illinois had the greatest number of farms—255,441. Ohio comes next with 247,159. New York had 241,038 and Pennsylvania 213,542. Arizona had only 767 and Nevada 1,404.

Grades of Hay.

The different grades of hay, as generally understood by the trade, are as follows: Choice timothy, to be timothy, and not more than one-eighth of other tame grasses mixed; good color, well cured and free from must. Prime, to be sound, well cured, good color and free from must, and may contain three-fourths of tame grasses and one-fourth timothy. Mixed hay, to consist of tame grasses, timothy and clover, well cured and free from must. All kinds of hay badly cured, stained, or in any way out of condition, are regarded as no grade.

During late years many excellent honey-gathering bees have been introduced into this country from Cyprus. At the time the Venetians owned this island there were 200,000 bees kept there, and, owing to the heavy taxes imposed by the Turks, the number is now reduced to 30,000. The natives of this island have the peculiar idea that if they sell any bees, those left behind will be sure to follow the ones which have been disposed of; hence, if a person wishes to purchase fifty queens he must necessarily purchase fifty full colonies in order to get them.

A French scientific agriculturist made a series of remarkable experiments with potatoes, in which he obtained a yield of no less than forty-two tons of tubers per acre. He selected the best and soundest seed potatoes, ploughed the land very deeply, and manured it heavily. He also selected the best and soundest seed potatoes, ploughed the land very deeply, and manured it heavily. He also selected the best and soundest seed potatoes, ploughed the land very deeply, and manured it heavily.

It is a problem how so many dairy farms make a profit although the dairyman buys his cows without regard to breeding. It is proof that dairymen are paying business, even under such drawbacks, and shows what could be accomplished with the use of cows specially adapted to the production of milk and butter. One of the most difficult undertakings is that of convincing farmers that it pays better to raise their dairy stock than to buy the so-called "fresh" cows from whoever has them for sale.

The biggest wheat yield we have yet heard of is one reported by a farmer in Whitman county, Washington, namely, eighty-two bushels and eleven pounds of red chaff wheat to the acre. Another farmer in the same county is said to have gotten 4,000 bushels from seventy acres, being a yield of 57.14 bushels per acre. On the same farm 736 bushels of oats were gathered from eight acres, which is ninety-two bushels per acre. Washington takes the palm for big crops.—Ex.

Common rock salt is good for a felon. Dry it in an oven, then put it in a fine, and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on the tongue and wrap this around the felon. As it dries, put on more; and if this treatment is faithfully followed, the felon will soon lose its life.—Ex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Clothes Tree.

A novel idea in a clothes-tree was worked out the other day by an ingenious young woman. A dead tree from the woods had the branches sawed away so as to leave projections of from four to twelve inches. These were rounded off, peeled, smoothed and polished, the entire trunk being handsomely finished. Into the projecting branches were screwed brass hooks, and the whole was set into a standard made of a very heavy chestnut post. This was polished and varnished and mounted on casters, which were set at the extreme corner of the base. With a push of the foot it could be rolled anywhere. A prettier and more useful home article it would be hard to find.—New York Ledger.

The apple trees in the young orchard should not be protected against mice for the winter, if not already done. Trees may go through the winter safely without protection, as they frequently do, but it costs only a trifle per tree to care for them, and it is the better way to always take the precaution, and be on the safe side. Building paper cut into strips of the right dimensions, and secured around the trunk of the tree by a string or a couple of tacks, is as cheap as any other. Fine wire nesting combs but a trifle more, and will last for years, if properly cared for. If one has trees planted out, it pays to care for them in every way needed.—Maine Farmer.

May we not try again to impress upon you the fact that a crop of leaves is better than a crop of corn for poultry. Sometimes the corn will prevent laying, but leaves will always increase the number of eggs. Give the hens a bed of leaves in which to scratch, and they will lay, and do it on less food than when idle. Leaves are cheap, and really cost nothing but the labor of raking and hauling, and they afford not only employment, but add to the warmth and comfort of the fowls. Now is the time to get them, and you need not fear having too many. Keep them under cover, dry, and always convenient for use.—Mirror and Farmer.

In Queensland, there are 2,000 acres of land under cotton cultivation, and the best cotton is being turned to their attention to its further growth. Owing to excessive rain the season has been against them, but in some cases a ton of cotton per acre was secured, the quality being pronounced excellent by local experts in the colonies who also claim that it is much superior to ordinary American cotton.

The best grain for sheep is oats. One pint of oats daily to each sheep, with hay and straw at the rack, will not only bring the ewes out in good condition next spring, but the lambs will be stronger and more vigorous. Many weak lambs are the result of compelling the ewes to subsist on straw and other coarse foods during the winter. The old maxim that "a sheep can subsist on anything" should be discarded.—Ex.

Neglect of the orchard often causes a loss. An apple orchard in New Jersey, which had not borne a crop for six years, was trimmed last spring in order to allow the horses to plow the field for corn. The field was plowed and harrowed, but for some reason the corn was not planted. The trees, however, were heavily laden with fruit of an excellent quality, which resulted from trimming them, and also from the cultivation they received.

England does not grow wheat to any extent, as her farmers find it more profitable to sell milk, butter and choice meats, as well as fruits and vegetables, the farmers paying high rents for the use of the farms. It will pay farmers in this country to do the same. Small areas that are highly fertilized, and well cultivated, are always profitable compared with large farms.

If the pasture is short and the season dry, it is better to let the cows off or awhile than to attempt to utilize the pasture at the risk of injury. Nothing is gained by cropping the grass down to the roots and especially when rain is badly needed. If the grass is allowed to renew itself the roots become more numerous and the drought less damaging.

To polish patent leather, take a half-pound of sugar, one ounce of gum arabic and two pounds of ivory black, and boil all together. Then let it cool, and put in a tin can so that it may be put in bottles for use. This is also good for all black shoes.

COURT DIRECTORY.

INDEPENDENT COURT. Third Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in the Court of Sessions, at New York, N.Y. **INDEPENDENT COURT.** Third Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in the Court of Sessions, at New York, N.Y. **INDEPENDENT COURT.** Third Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in the Court of Sessions, at New York, N.Y.

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All kinds of ladies and gents' garments dyed good fast, desirable colors at less than Cincinnati prices. Overcoats, \$1.50; frock or sack coats, \$1; pants and vest, \$1; coat and vest, \$1; ladies' wool dresses, \$1.25; muslin, \$1; scouring and napping wool blankets per pair, \$1, made to look new. We have a large stock of wool blankets on hand, our own make, which we offer at low prices. Mark your name on each package sent and state what color you want it dyed.
PHOENIX WOOLEN MILLS, Lexington, Ky.

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Wood's Phosphorine.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Promotes and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, and all disorders of the Digestive System. It is a pure, natural, and powerful medicine, and is sold by all druggists.

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